## THE PILGRIM FESTIVAL.

Celebration of the Fifty-sixth Anniversary of the New England Society.

Speeches of Mr. Evarts, Rev. Dr. Adams, Robert J. Walker, Rev. Dr. Storrs, and Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

Letters from President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, Lord Lyons,

Sunday, the 22d of December, was the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim fathers on the Plymouth rock from the Mayllower. The event was commemorated yes-terday by an annual meeting (the fifty-sixth) of the New England Society, and a grand dinner at the Astor House, over which the New England flag—a blue ground, with a

Wyman, presented a report of the financial doings of the its income was \$2,890, its disbursements in charities \$1,750, and its current expenses \$115 75, leaving a balance of \$1,024 70 to the credit of the society. The fol-lowing gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing

year:

President—William M. Evarts.
First Vice President—Henry A. Huribut.
Second Vice President—Churica A. Stetson.
Counsellors—Roa. E. D. Morgan, William Curtis Noyes,
L.L. D., W. N. Bakeman, M. D., and S. N. Stebbins.
Assignat Counsellors—Le Grand Lockwood, Edwin J.
Brown, Nathaniel Hayden, Simeon Draper, John W.
Quincy, Samuel L. M. Barlow, Joseph H. Choate and
Elliot C. Cowdin.
Secretaries—Luther B. Wyman and L. P. Hubbard.

Secretaries—Lather B. Wyman and L. P. Hubbard.

The dinner, which was provided in the most sumptuous
tyle, was served at half-past six o'clock. Among the invited guests on the occasion were Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania; General Robert Anderson and his brother, Judge Roosevelt, Judge Daly, Collector Barney, Robert J. Walker, Jno. J. Saxe, &c. About 250 persons sat down to dinner. Grace was said by Rev. Dr. Adams. Among the letters of apology received by the Committee of Invitation were the following:-

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MARSION,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1861.

My Drar Sir—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your kind invitation for the 22d December next, and to state that nothing but the exigencies of public affairs could prevent me from availing myself of the privilege you have been so thoughtful as to lander.

tender.

I regret the more deeply the necessity that deprive me of the pleasure of meeting the New England Society on this occasion, since at no former time have the memory and the example of our forefathers furnished a more instructive subject for our contemplation than now, when the institutions they founded are threatened by armed insurrection, and all the powers of the government are pledged to the support of the principles for which they tolled and suffered. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ABR. LINCULN.

TO L. H. WYMAN, ESQ., Chairman.

ultra saitt-slavery notices, and our high tariff interests, the feeling of downright hate is chiefly entertained by our Southern neighbors. How far we have deserved this distinction I will not discuss. It is enough for me that our faults—and for one I frankly acknowledge their existence—have not justified, and do not justify this terrible assault of wicked and miscuided men upon our national institutions. The South may have been unnecessarily irritated, and unjustly dealt with; she may have had cause of complaint: but she can present no reasonable and valid excuse for this war upon the best government that the wisdom of man ever produced. But the war exists, and the accessity is forced upon loyal men of defending their government, not with words merely, but with strong right arms. I am glad that in such an exigency the map of all parties in New England, as in other loyal States, have promptly responded to the government's call. Where much is given, much is required; and where much is at stake, much is expected in the way of labor and sacrifice. Much is expected of New England, and I feel safe in saying that she will do her whole duty. I think I know what Rhode Island is; and for her I will pleede my word that while this war is presecuted for the maintenance of the constitution and the restoration of the Union, no disloyal or neutral or indifferent citizen will be found within her borders. My dear sir, I trust we shall not forget that this rebellion is based upon a mistake; that the masses of the South have been deceived by reckless and ambitions men touching our sentiments and purposes. It should be our object, while vigorously prosecting the war, to give the lie to, and not to substantiate, the statements by which thousands on thousands of honest men at the South have been deceived by reckless and ambitions men touching our sentiments and purposes. It should be our object, while vigorously prosecting the war, to give the lie to, and not to substantiate, the statements by which thousands on thousands of honest

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR ANDREW. Governor Andrew, in declining, on account of illness and business, the invitation of the committee, writes;-Let us all hope that the next Pilgrims' anniversary withind our national peace restored, the rights of the people secured, the government unchallenged by rebellen, the happliness and welfare regarded of every child of humanity beneath our lag, and our country started anew on a blessed cereor of peaceful glory and of generous benefaction to mankind. JOHN A. ANDREW.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR BUCKINGHAM. Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, in declining the

invitation, says:—
With love for the sons of New England and for the inWith love for the sons of New England and for the inwith love tor the sons of New England, and for the institutions founded and protected by their benevolence and
wisdom, with admiration for their independence, energy,
integrity and love of liberty, and an unwavering confluence in the permanence of the American Union, I am
your obscient servant,
L. B. WYMAN, Esq., WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

My Dran Sin—I am honored by your kind invitation to the anniversary dinner of the "New England Society in the city of New York," for the 22d instant, and regret that, intending to be absent from the State at the time, I shall be unable to jein in the proposed festivities. I regret my inability to attend, for the occasion must be one of peculiar interest, and be celebrated by every son of New England with unusual pride and gratification when he points to the efforts of his native land to resist rebellion and preserve the Union. Sincerely yours.

After the cloth was removed, grace said by Rev. Dr. Storre, and a number of ladies admitted. LETTER FROM DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

Storrs, and a number of ladies admitted, the intellectual entertainments of the evening were introduced by a speech from Mr. Evarts, the President of the society. He expressed thanks for the honor conferred on him in choosing him as President. They had met to colebrate that day on which on the rock of Plymouth was pressed the first footstep of that energetic and creative power which has since overrun the continent, and is stopped, if R be stopped at all, in its sublime progress only by the all confining sea. Hitherto, certainly until our last anni-versary, we have only had occasion to congratulate our-

which had attended their descendants as we mingled the current of our race in the great tide of the population of which had attended their descendants as we mingled the current of our race in the great tide of the population of our country, fed from so many sources, which advanced across the continent and subjected to the principles of civil and religious liberty a great belt of this hemisphere. A year ago we met in the very middle darkners of that starless night which brooded over this country after the uprishing of the people on the 6th of November, until the guns of Sumter announced the breaking day. (Applause.) Then we had faith and hope in the principles and the spirit of the Pligrims; and now we meet in the full blaze of war, kindled by the spirit and the principles of the Pligrims. Who does not feel that though we have had occasion heretofore to rejoice at the manifold and manifest triumphs in the frugality, the thrift, the skill, the enterprise which formed traits in the character of our fathers and their descendants, we have had within the last year a deeper joy in finding that there still survived in their descendants the sterner traits of the Puritan character? We are in the misst of a war of danger, of suffering, of sacrifice and of an uncertain future, unless the spirit and the power which belonged to our ancestors, and belonged to the anocstors of other accas which make up the mixed pepulation of our country. She furnishes energies enough to secure to our posterity the freedom and the growth which the virtues of our ancestors secured to us. Whatever there may be, however, of suffering and of sacrifice; whatever may be called for of heroism on our part, we never can approach the dignity of the situation of our ancestors when, on the light of the 221 December, 1620, they stood on this continent, absolutely naked and alone, except that they had their principles to depend upon. Whatever we may yield to our country, whatever we may do for our posterity, can magnificent sacrifices that we might be what we are, and might have such a country as we inherit. What has come to us, genkiemen, but the fulfilment of the Pli

all generations that shall succeed us. (Applause.)

The first regular toast was—

"The Day we Celebrate—We have always cherished it if
the sunshine of properity, and, when dangers threaten,
we will turn to the Landing of the Pilgr.ms and find heart
for any fate, and strength for any enterprise."

Rev. Dr. Adams responded to the first toast. Never had
the anniversary of this society been celebrated under
such portentions circumstances as the present, but never
was it to be celebrated with such speciality and joyous
ness as to-night. The fature was uncertain. They had
their expectations, their hopes, their purposes; but the
past was all theirs, and they could not better employ
themselves than in looking back through all their eventful
history. (Applause.) Lot them think of the great
names that were theirs, forever, unalterably, whatever
the future might bring forth. Let them recall their ancestors, the men of thought and of action—Braiford,
Standish, Brewster, Limiter, Franklin and Washington.

Wherever their glowing steps have trod,
They live and live forever.

Did they expect that it was within the design of Providence to let this grand history end in nothingness? Were
they to suppose that God intended to tear up these great
roots of history and throw them away as worthless
reeds, to crown with success revolutionary violence and
disloyalty? Let no such thoughts enter into their minds.
They should believe that as the oak acquires streight by
the storm, so they were to be disciplined through the
trials which pussed over them. In ancient times no good
citizen ever allowed himself to despair of the fortunes of
the republic. There were clouds around them, but those
clouds would break, the sun would come forth again, and
at eventide there would be light. Their brightest history was in the future, not the past. In conclusion he
recited an ode prepared and first used for a festive occasion in the city of Charleston thirty years ago, on the 4th
of July.

The second regular toast was—

"The Governor of the State

rection, and all the powers of the government are pledged to the support of the principles for which they toled and suffered. I have the heat to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, and all the heat to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, and the property of the principles for which they delicated the property of the coat was drank with all the honors, the band suffered. I have the heat of the last was a state of heat to the property of the coat was drank with all the honors, the band suffered. I have been suffered to the last su and he rejoiced to know that of all the six hundred thou-sand volunteers that were now prepared to lay down their lives as a willing sacrifice in detence of the Union, more than one hundred thousand came from his own na-tive State. (Loud cheers.) He did not desire a war with England—far from it; but, said he, I do say this, that if if England, forgettipg her common rate and her com-mon liberty, should attempt to avail herself of the condition in which we are now placed to overthrow the North; shall forget the great principles of the last thirty years; shall make herself an ally of that power which she has derided; if she shall make an array of her power, if we do not fight her now she will have sown the seeds of everlasting hatred, and that the time will come, and that shortly, when the dag of the American Union shall idea over every acre of British America. (Vocife-rous cheers.)

ous cheers.)
Mr. Evants said:—Apropes of some remarks of the last All. EVARTS said:—Apropes of some remarks of the last speaker, permit me to say, as President of this society, that I am decidedly of opinion that if, with this envious quarrel which has been forced upon us by our haustly siste s, there should be aided the frowns of our jealous mother, we can settle the whole family difficulty together. (Loud appliance and haughter.) In the same connection I may be permitted to read a letter from the Secretary of State of the United States.

I may be permitted to read a letter from the Secretary of State of the United States. Here Mr. Evarts read Mr. Soward's letter, which was received with hearty applause.

The seventh toast was.

The Clergy of New England—In defence of her cherished principles they stil maintain the ancient alliance between the Bible and the sword.

The toast was drank in stience, and the whole company sang, with excellent effect, the following anthem composed by William Ross Wallace—

with excellent effect, the following anthem filliam Ross Wallace—
God of the free! upon thy breath
Our flag is for the right unrolled,
As broad and brave as when its Stars
First lit the hallowed time of old.
For duty still its folds shall fly;
For honor still its glories burn,
Where truth, religion, valor, guard
The patriot's sword and martyr's urn.
No treat, improve the leaves its electric little.

No tyrant's impious step is ours; No lust of power on nations rolled; Our flag—for friends a starry sky; For traitors, storm in every fold.

O thus we'll keep our nation's life, Nor fear the bolt by despots huried; The blood of all the world is hore, And they who strike us strike the world. God of the free! our nation bless
In its strong manhood as its birth,
And make its life a star of hope
For all the struggling of the earth.
Then shout beside thine oak, O North!
O South! wave answer with thy palm,
And in our Union's heritage
Together sing the nation's psalm.

And no or Union's bertiage

Together sing the nation's psalm.

The Rev. Mr. Storms, of Brooklyn, responded to the toast of the clergy, raying high compliments to the intelligence and energy of New England. He related an incident of a New Englander who, in the South was twitted at a public entertainment with the story of woodenfuntimega, and who said, "Well, gentlemen, I do not know how it is, but upon my word I would rather belong to the country where they made these wooden nutmega than to the country where they made these wooden nutmega than to the country where they had in the times of their Pilgrim Fathers. If there should be a great battle on the lines of the Potomac, the voices of New England chapisins would be heard in the front ranks. This was a religious war. He believed that from this continent it was the design of Providence to spread Protestant Christianity throughout the world. If God was with them, then while the elergy yielded to none in patriotism that patriotism becamean enthusiasm for God and the Gos; el, and the hastening of the millional day. They must do what it was for them to do. If, said he, it is for receing blacks, free them. If American shavery stands in the way, then American shavery must be buried so deep beneath the crests of the Allephanies and the waters of the Gulf, that the very rame of it shall never be heard again. (Enthusiastic applause.) If it be possible to avoid a war with Great Britain, let us by all means avoid it. As a shrewd commercial man, who came with me to-night said, "Let us, make reparation, lay it on the shelf, and charge two per cent a month for it till that account is settlement, let us understand that the national integrity of the country is not to be surrendered to all the hosts and all the feets of Great Britain. (Great enthusiasm.) When the time for that controvery comes, we shall not have a nation, hostile at the South, and another nation hostile at the North but, within six months from the proclamation of war, you can buy all that is left of the British

treasure and it may cost blood, but it will stand, and will analy compensate for both." Music—"Yankee Doodle." If Governor Creits, of Pa, responded. He said:—

GERTIMEN OF THE NEW EMCLANS SOCIETY—I accepted the invitation to be present on this occasion that I might be able to look in the faces of loyal men outside of Pennsylvania; but, God be praised, I have never looked upon the face of a discoval man inside of Pennsylvania. Save the President of this society and a very few gentlemen in this ro-m, I have not had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you or any of you, and but for the calamity that has falle on our common country, I certainly would not have separated myself from my labors in this exigency but to look upon a few who were with the people of Pennsylvania in their ardor, their zoal and their sympathy to suppress this most insane and wicked rebelion. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, it is the duty of every man to devote bimself to one single purpose, and to that alone. (Apriause.) Not to the restoration of the government. I admit of no such fallacy. The government exists, and the constitution is in full operation. (Cheers.) We are now engaged in actual war. We have now unsheathed the aword, and let it and the halter perform its duty in this rebellion with this wicked rebellion. We understand no process (Applause.) In Pennsylvania we know of no temporizing of negotiation. They are rebels, wicked rebels, and if they do not yield to a legitimate course they shall be put to death. (Cheers.) From 1813 we have had the constant enjoyment of an enlarged commerce and an amount of prosperity under a form of government which derives its principles from the fathers of New England, and wicked men have now attempted to disturb it. But let us meet these men with force, man to man, and punsh them, and if our constitution must be purified by blood, why then bathe it in the alond of the wicked. (Cheers.) I respond to the toast, and if every have a constitution was framed. We are proposed to the word of the people of

wherever, in all this vast country there was any effort made to interfere with this execution of the law, Penn-sylvania had, with one heart, declared, in the sentiment to which he (the speaker) now responded, that it should be resisted, even if it be to the shedding of blood. (Applausa.) The erator concluded by expressing his utmost confidence in the ability of the President and General McClellan to carry out the necessary measures to ultimately conquer the South, and restore the republic again to peace and harmony.

carry out the necessary measures to ultimately conquer the South, and restore the republic again to peace and harmony.

The next toast was—
"The Guns of Fort Sumter—a warning and a rally to a braye people to defend their government, their constitution, their liberties."

Loud applause, and artificial fire from the ornamental confectionery pieces representing the fort.

Mr. Class. Anderson, of Ky., brother to General Anderson, responded to the toast. Alluding to the difference of complexion between himself and his brother, he being very fair and the General and he stocher, he being very fair and the General quite swarthy, he referred to the case of the two Douglases of Scotland—the black bouglas and the red, and both very good at fighting. (Laughter.)

Here the analogy failed, however, for in the Anderson family the fighting ran in the black line. (Laughter.)

He referred to the fact as a curious coincidence, that his father was in the fort of Moultrie, fighting as major in the First regiment of artillery, under the command of General Lincoln, eightly years ago. The reason why Fort Sunter was attacked was that something to raise the drunken hurra was necessary to relieve the contemptible fatulences with which the rebellion dragged itself on up to that time. Virginia, the miserable old dotard, and then about as much idea of seceding from the Union as Massachusetts had. He benieved that in South Carolina all the people were mad—except Pettigrew. God bless him. (Hurra for Pettigrew.) Mr. Anderson made a very hu morous and amusing speech.

Other speeches followed; and an ode was recited by Mr. John G. Sake, of which the following verses are a part:—

Mr. John G. Sake, of which the following verses are a part:—

Good friends here assembled, in pleasant array,
To honor the birth of that glorious day,
When the Mayllower, stowing in cabin and hold,
More burthen by far than her register told,
(A heavier cargo and far richer freight
Than was e'er underwritten in "Wall street" or "State,")
Gave forth from her bosom the Puritan flock,
And set them safe down on that notable rock,
Which still, in despite of all worldly mutation,
Is Religion's fast anchor and Freedom's foundation.
There's a solemn old Puritan guiding the train;
Forgive him his faults, like a generous man,
You rival his goodnes and strength if you can.
The other tousts of the evening were as follows:—
9. The Press—Let it be loyal to country and loyal to
Truth.

is the child of knowledge. She pines and dies in the arms of ignorance.

11. The Army and Navy of the United States—The glory which our arms have won against foreign enemies will never be dimmed in the presence of domestic foes.

12. Our Sister Societies—Though on divided alturs they burn the cammon incense of fidelity to country and charity to mank-the strong staff and the beautiful red that.

13. Woman—The strong staff and the beautiful red that.

United States Revenue Service.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HENRY D. HUNTER.
Captain Henry D. Hunter, lately attached to the United States Revenue service, has departed this life, and a meeting of the efficers connected with the service was held at the Eastern Hotel, at which the following resolu tions of condolence were unanimously adopted:-

whereas, Henry D. Hunter, Captain in the United States Revenue service, has departed this life while in the performance of his duties; and whereas, the death of such an officer at a moment of mational peril is a less, not only to the service, but also to his country, it is, therefore, unanimously resolved, by the officers of the service, his late companions.

1. That we regard the death of Captain Henry D. Hunter as a caiamity to our corps, and that we take this opportunity of expressing to his widow our sympathy in her bereaven int, and that justice to his memory requires us to add that his character was spotless, and that his rulling motives were his country's good and the perpetuity of her institutions.

2. That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased and to the principal papers of New Yerk city, and that the officers of the service wear mourting for the space of ten days.

F. Martin, Captain.

Geo. W. King, Lieutenant.
J. M. Jones, Lieutenant,
J. M. Jones, Lieutenant,
Joseph Amazeen, "W. H. Dumont,
Dudley bavenport,"
A. L. Rogers,

Joseph Amazeen, "Dudley Davenport,"
A. L. Rogers, "

Nono's Garden.-This house was reopened last night when the public had the opportunity of again witnessing the wenders of prestidigitation at the hands of the gre magician, Herrmann, who, since his last appearance in New York, has been astonishing the world elsewhere.

The former frequenters of Niblo's will experience an agreeable surprise at the right of the theatre as it now appears. It is a beautiful spectacle of pink and gold, with a delicate edging of white lace. Every part of the building has been thoroughly repaired, refitted and re-decorated, the latter in the best taste. From the richly painted ceiling to the footights everything is re-freshing to the eye. The embellishments are varied and elaborate without being gandy. The arrangement of the balcony and orchestra chairs is such as to ensure ample space for their occupants, and at the same time to give a general appearance of roominess to the entire floor. The whole house looks neat and new, and cleanliness enhances the effect of a certain magnifi cence in making it a pleasure to be seated within its walls. The attractions of the prestidigitateur, added those of the theatre, will doubtless draw vast numbers to the scene during the brief season for which he is an-nounced to perform. Of his tricks, to use to perform. Of his tricks, to use a word less incomprehensible than the one Mr. Herrmann would be likely to select, we need say little more than that they are as skilfully performed as when the Professor first surprised the town with them at the Academy. We have the same wonderful rolling of two rabbits into one and one into nothing at all; the same mysterious substitutions of turtle doves, with borrowed ings round their necks, for a frying pan full of eggs and flame; the same threading of brass rings, and alarming operations upon "Mr. Edouard," on whose skull it is only necessary to drop an egg in order to have it fall through his mouth or nose, as the case may be. Surely such treatment would be enough to addle the brains of any one but him. Habit, however, is second nature.
One novelty of the performance last night was the introduction of Master Alexande Herrmann, a brother of the presditigitateur's, who is quite as remarkable for the faculty of second sight as Mrs. Herrmann. Sitting blindfaculty of second sight as his. Retribute. Setting onne-folded on the stage he described correctly everything handed to his brother by the audience in various parts of the house. He read the numbers of notes and watches, and replied to questions of detail with surprising ra and replied to questions of detail with surprising ra-pidity, and was deservedly applauded when he rose. Some of the best ricks in the reperfers were given hast night, and the applause which they effected was un-hearded. In conclusion, we may mention that the or-chestra, under the direction of Theodore Thomas, filled up the intervals with some excellent operatic selections.

## NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

THE RAILROAD DESTROYERS AT WORK. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 22, 1861. ers from below report that everything is quiet there. They confirm the recent rumor of the rebels tearing up the railway tracks between Green river and

The rebels engaged at the late Munfordsville fight were three skeleton, not full, regiments, numbering in the aggregate fourteen hundred men. The Union force was three hundred and seventy, and was led by Lieutenant The forces of General Schoepff still remain in statu gr

EXPULSION OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGIS-LATURE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23, 1861. fort, Ky., says that the following members have been ex-pelled from the Kentucky House of Assembly for aiding the rebellion:-John M. Elliott, Daniel Mathewson, A. R. In the Kentucky Senate a committee had recommended the expulsion of J. M. Johnson for the same cause.

The expedition from General Schoepsi's camp, on the 18th inst., went within two miles of General Zollicoffer's camp and returned. The movement was only a feeler to

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.
LOUISVILLE, Ry., Dec. 17, 1801.
The Late Affair at Green River Between the Union Troops and Rebels—The Porces Engaged—Description of the Battle Field—Delasis of the Battle—Movements of Rebel Troops Under Generals Rosseau and Johnston—Condition of Affairs Near Green River—Our Troops Actively Moving Forward—Eastern Kentucky—Movements of the Rebels—Confirmation of the Capture of Captain Prime, of the Unical States Army—Kentuckians Enrolling Themselves in the Union Army, &c.

in the Union Army, &c.
The telegraph has announced to you the particulars, as far as known here, of the affair at Green river, between the pickets of the army and the Texan Rangers. Infor-mation in detail has been suppressed at headquarters, and my account cannot be as succinct as I should desire. The detachment of Colonel Willich's First Indiana German regiment engaged was composed of but five hundred men. The rebels engaged in the outset are said to have been in strong force, probably not less than twelve hundred. The position of our men was on the northern slope of a conical hill which, three miles south of Green river and two miles east of the railroad, rises to a considerable height, commanding the railroad, as well as the pike, which is the main approach to the ferry at Munfords-ville. This position is naturally a strong one, the form of the hill making it, in fact, a natural intrenchment. To the nit making it, in act, this advantage, I am inclined to think, Colonel Willich's men are partly indebted for their success in holding their position as long as they did, and until reinforcements

stated, in force and from two quarters. His men were mounted Texan Rangers, supported by two regiments of infantry and two pieces of artillery. The attack had hardly been made when Gen. McCook com-menced throwing troops across the stream, the pontoon bridge which had been previously constructed being used

nitack had hardly been made when Gen. McCook commenced throwing troops across the stream, the pontoon bridge which had been previously constructed being used for that purpose.

In the first attack Col. Terry, in command of the Rangers, fell, and his men retired. A sharp exchange of musketry then took place between the infanitry of the rebels and Col. Willich's battalion, while the rebel artillery opened at a long range and with little effect on our advancing columns. The reinforcements having come up and others being hastily advanced, the rebels withdrew, bearing off their killed and fifty wounded. It is reported that the whole affair was done with an admirable coolness highly creditable to Col. Willich and his men. There was no hasty and indiscriminate firing, but the shots were intended to produce effect, and it is stated undoubtedly did. The affair occupied only about half an hour of time, and the number of killed and wounded testify to the gallant conduct of our men.

No crossing of Green river has yet been made in full force. I wrote you an account of the crossing some time since of the three brigades of Generals Neafey, Rosseau and Johnston. It appears that that movement was not made with the intention of occupying permanent positions south of the stream, but was meant as a reconnoissance in force. Pickets having been established and a force detailed beyond the firigde builders now engaged on the railroad bridge, the brigades returned to the northern shore, leaving Colonel Willich at the position where he was attacked, and Colonel Crittenden, with the Sixth Indiana, at the railroad bridge. The attack of the Rangors, under Terry, was fmade the day subsequent to the withdrawal of the three brigades. This is probably the only demonstration we shall have from the rebels for some time—at least until our whole force is enabled to advance. Until frea supply trains are enabled to cross Green river railroad bridge such a forward movement cannot be expected. A general battle is not expected by the best informed mil No crossing of Groen river has yet been made in full force. I wrote you an account of the crossing some time since of the three brigades of Generals Neafey, Rossean and Johnston. It appears that that movement was not made with the intention of occupying permanent positions south of the stream, but was meant as a reconnoissance in force. Pickets having been established and a force detailed beyond the Friede builders now engaged on the railroad bridge builders now engaged on the railroad bridge, the brigades returned to the northern shore, leaving Colonel Willich at the position where he was attacked, and Colonel Crittenden, with the Sixth Indiana, at the railroad bridge. The attack of the Rangers, under Terry, was finade the day subsequent to the withdrawal of the three brigades. This is probably the only demonstration we shall have from the rebels for some time—at least until our whole force is enabled to cross Green river railroad bridge such a forward movement cannot be expected. A general battle is not expected by the best informed military men, although the departure from the city of several battle is not expected by the best informed military men, although the departure from the city of several battle is not expected by the best informed military men, although the departure from the city of the state of the same that the second bridge such a forward movement cannot be expected. A general battle is not expected by the best informed military men, although the departure from the city of the state of the same and the second bridge such a forward movement cannot be expected. A general battle is not expected. A

for stating that this is extremely doubtful. The present situation of affairs at that point is about as follows:—There are no brigades, not even a complete regiment, on the southern bank of the river, with the exception of Colonol Crittenden, who is guarding the bridge while men are engaced in rebuilding it, and the portion of Colonel Willich's which was engaged in the dight. Captain Stone's battery is reported across the river, but it is very improbable. There is little doubt entertained that a strong resistance will be made to our coming in force. The whole of the rebelforce stationed at Cave City has been poshed forward, and will resist the passage of our troops. If compelled to fall back to Bowling Green, as will probably be the case, it will be slowly disputing the way with vigor. We cannot follow them up with any great rapidity until the railread bridge and track shall have been reconstructed. This bridge is now being engaged at this time upon it. It will require at least two weeks to complete it. Until it is done we shall not have a crossing in force, and time must then elapse before we can arrive at Bowling Green or have a pitched battle. It is gratifying to know that the centre and wings are moving slowly and surely, assuming positions as if it was meant to retain them.

General Zollicoffer is beld in check by General Schoepff, who is still south of Somerset. A movement has been made in the direction of Barkesville, from Columbia, by General Boyle, but with what force is not known. The

slowing and surely, assuming positions as if it was meant to retain them.

General Zollicoffer is beld in check by General Schoepff, who is still south of Somerset. A movement has been made in the direction of Burkesville, from Columbia, by General Poyle, but with what force is not known. The news from Eastern Kentucky is of a less encouraging character. The counties of that part of the State are being ravaged by Marshall's forces, who, since Nelson's retreat from Prestonburg, has advanced far towards the interior. One thousand rebeis are reported near Owingsville, who state that they intend quartering there. The force which lately occupied West Liberty, in the same district, has been withdrawn, after appropriating all articles of food and cloning available for their purposes. Farther east Colonel Moore, with a regiment of Ohio troops, has been compelled to fall back from Louisa before the main force of Humphrey Marshall, who was last reported in possession of that place. It is not improbable that Greenupsburg, Greenup examty, will share the fate of its neighboring city, Guyandotte.

It is stated here that Governor Morten, of Indiana, will soon be made a Major General, with a view to placing the administration of affairs in the Department of the Camberland in his bands while General Buell takes the field. No abler or more popular man could be appointed.

Capitain Prime, of General Buell's staff, lately wounded and taken prisoner, is said to be in Nashville. Capitain Prime was one of the most important officers in this department, and his temporary loss will be sorely felt.

It is stated that the Blue Grass region of this State, which, according to the Nashville Courier, furnished ten thousand men to the rebels, has sent 5,105 men to the Union army. The Blue Grass region is the name given to the rich counties—sixteen in unmber—immediately surrounding Lexington, and is looked upon as a strong secsion district. The total of Kentucky enlistments for the Union army.

secession district. The to the Union army is 28,000.

Presentation to Colonel Morgan, of the

Ninetieth Regiment. The friends of Colonel Morgan, of the Ninetieth regi-ment, New York Volunteers, yesterday proceeded to Governor's Island, to present the Colonel with a brace of Colt's navy pistols. Mr. Wm. H. Walker, of the Union barracks at East New York, where the regiment has been quartered, made the presentation speech. Colonel been quartered, made the presentation speech. Colonel Morgan replied in a highly patriotic speech. Mr. Frank W. Shephard, Mr. Luther Horton, Wm. H. Thiffin and Mr. John Ireland were all called upon and each delivered appropriate speeches. After the ecremony the company were invited to partake of the luxuries of the season, which were served on a bountful table. Colonel Loomis, who is the commander on the island, presided at the table, and everything passed off in a very happy manner. Mr. Walker, who made the presentation speech, is trustee of the regiment. Aid to the Troops at Port Royal.

The United States Sanitary Commission has sent an Inspector to Port Royal and Hilton Head, with 130 large

boxes of hospital stores-the contributions of the patriotic-including 1,200 blankets and abundance of clothing for the sick in hospital, and also vaccine virus for the entire military force.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1861.

Stocks duil. Pennsylvania 5's, 77%; Reading Raticoad, 16%; Morris Canal, 32; Long Island Raticoad, 5%; Pennsylvania Raticoad, 36%.

16%, More's Canal, 32; Long issues:

yivania Railroad, 36%.

PHILADELSHIA, Fee. 23, 1961.

Breadstuffs generally dull. Flour dull at \$5, 3734.

Wheat declined 3c; white, \$1, 43 a \$1, 45; red, \$1, 32 a.

Wheat declined 3c; white, \$1, 45; red, \$1, 32 a. Wheat declined 3c: white, \$1 43 a \$1 45; red, \$1 32 a \$1 25. Corn quiet; old yellow, \$5c. ; new, \$6c. Cuta quil at 39c, a 40c. Provisions quiet; niem; refk, \$12 50 a \$13. Coffee advancing. Whiskey dull at 20c, a 2034c.

## IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Skirmish at Newmarket Bridge. FORTRES MONROE, Dec. 22. Via Baltimore, Dec. 23, 1861. }
A skirmish took place to day at Newmarket Bridge.

Four companies at Newport News, sent out at nine o'clock this morning, were also attacked by the rebel nel Max Weber's regiment was ordered to rei

them, and went to their aid. Colonel Wardrop's regiment also went

Orderly Sergeant Rehr, of Company I, Twentieth New York regiment, and two or three others, were wounded.

The affair is all over now, but the particulars are not

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE. FORTERS MORROE, Va., Dec. 19, 1861.
Official Document from General Wool Regarding Southern Correspondence—The Steamer George Peabody, &c., &c. In regard to letters intended for the South, General Wool has directed his Aid-de-Camp, Major Elias B. Car

ing, to issue the following, which I was requested to TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

HEADQUARTED DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
FORTERS MONDOR, Va., Dec. 19, 1861.

I would respectfully request that you publish the
lowing, for the information of the friends of prisoners
war and others wishing to communicate with
South....

South:—
There arrive daily at the department headquarters a large number of letters, with requests that they be sent South, all of which have to be examined by the General and his staff before they can pass. Some of these letters are very long, and I would make the following auggestions to those who wish their letters to be read and runned:—

tions to those who wish their letters to be read and passed:

1. That they restrict themselves to a single page of ordinary letter paper, legibly written; otherwise their letters will be laid saife altogether, and go to the bead Letter Office, or will reach their destination too late to be of service to those for whom they are intended.

2. That the letter be addressed to the person for whom intended, and not enclosed to Gen. Wool, but marked "Via Fortress Monroe, Va."

3. That such letters contain no aliasion to business, politics or the war.

By order of Major General WOOL.

politics or the war.

By order of

E. B. Canung, Aid-de-Camp.

The steamer George Peabody arrived this morning from Hatteras, but the little news transpiring at that Desert of Sahara was anticipated by the S. R.

taining money for our prisoners at Richmond:—
Captain Ralph Hunt, prisoner of war, Richmond, Va.,
containing \$1 in gold.
Captain Robert T. Shillinglaw, Seventy-ninth regiment
New York State Militia, prisoner of war, Richmond, Va.,
containing \$5 in gold.

Captain Robert T. Shillinglaw, Seventy-ninth regiment New York State Militia, prisoner of war, Richmond, Va., containing \$5 in gold.

Wm. Walloch, California regiment, prisoner of war, Richmond, Ya., containing \$2 in gold.

Joseph R. Wheeler, prisoner of War, Richmond, Va., containing \$1 in gold.

A. J. Shurz, California regiment, prisoner of war, Richmond, Va., containing \$2 in gold.

James J. Monaghan, Forty-second regiment New York Volunteers, prisoner of war, Richmond, Va., containing \$2 50 in gold.

James M. Edgar, California regiment, prisoner of war, Richmond, Va., containing \$2 50 in gold.

Corporal James C. Kafty, California regiment, prisoner of war, Richmond, Va., containing \$1 in gold.

George Swigear, California regiment, prisoner of war, Va., containing \$2 50 in gold.

Henry Little, California regiment, prisoner of war Richmond, Va., containing \$1 in gold.

Adam Simon, California regiment, prisoner of war, Richmond, Va., containing \$2 60 in gold.

This regiment, which has been encamped at Staten island for the past three months, at a late hour last evening was in readiness to take its departure for the seat of war. This is the second regiment of the Ira Harris bri-The greatest care has been taken in organizing the proportions should alone be accepted, and this care has produced as fine and efficient a regiment as could well be brought together. Their long stay on Staten Island has

Floral Banquet and Soirce to the Swedish Naval Officers.

The Swedes, Danes and Norwegians resident in thi city gave a floral banquet and soiree to Commander Adrsparre and officers of the Swedish frigate Norrkoping, now anchored of the Battery, last evening, in Pythagora: Hall, in Canal street. The affair was gotten up irregard less of expense, and exhibited good taste on the part of the committee, Mesars. A. Moller, P. I. Iosephsen, A. Wistov, C. I. Berggren and A. G. Sundstron. The officers of the frigate were present in full uniform. The ball of the frigate were present in full uniform. The ball room was specially decorated for the occasion with wreaths and garlands of flowers and the flags of the United States, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. There was a large gathering of Scandinavian ladies, elegantly attired in tashionable costumes. The soirce commenced at nine o'clock and was continued until midnight, when the company retired to the banqueting hall, where a sumptuous supper was in waiting. The special guests, among whom was C. E. Habecht, the Swedish and Norwegnar Consul at this port, occupied prominent places at the principal table. After ample justice had been done the viands spread before the company, the following tonsis were proposed, viz.—"The King of Sweden and Norway." This was responded to by Consul Habecht. The second regular toast was "The King of Denmark;" the third, "The Commander and Officers of the Swedish frigate Norrkoping." Respond to by Consul Habecht, the second regular toast was "The King of Denmark;" the third, "The Commander and Officers of the Swedish frigate Norrkoping." Respond to by Consultander Adlersparre. The fourth toast, "The President of the United States," the fifth, "The Scandinavians;" the sixth, "The Ladies." These were followed by a series of volunteer toasts. After the banquet the guests returned to the baliroom, where the daucing was resumed and continued until two o'clock this morning.

City Intelligence.

City Intelligence.

DAY SCHOOL OF OUR LADY OF MERCY, HOUSTON STREET .-The Christmas examination of the pupils of the above in stitution took place on Thursday, the 19th inst., before a very select and respectable audience. Among those present, we noticed the Very Rev. Mr. Starrs, V. G., and the Rev. Messrs. Barry, Mooney, Neligan and Wood, of this city. The exercises, which consisted of vocal and instrumental music and amusing and instructing dialogues in French and English, were admirably performed, and the pleasure afferded the parents of the pupils and others pleasure afferded the parents of the pupils and others who had the happiness of being present was expressed by frequent appliance. Several of the pieces were rendered in French, and with a correctness and purity of accent and pronunciation which indicates the attention paid to this branch of education in the institution. Some of the pieces were original, composed for the occasion, and were calculated not only to interest the audience and exhibit the proficiency of the young ladies in their studies, but were also admirably adapted to instill into their minds sentiments of piety and Christian charity. It was as gratifying as it was surprising to see children not over six years old execute difficult music, and perform their respective parts in French dialogues, with excellent judgment and precision. The excellence of the instruction and training bestowed by the good Sisters of the pupils of every grade, from the child of six years old to the young hady of seventeen.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Camill.—Dr. Cahill will preach in SERMON BY REV. DR. CARREL .- Dr. Cahill will preach in

St. Patrick's cathedral on Christmas morning, at half-past ten o'clock, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum. SHOOTING AND STARRING .- Henry Smith, of No. 102 Contre street, and Seerfino Campero became involved in a tre street, and Secrino Campero became involved in a quarrel on Sanday night, when Smith, as it is alledged, drew a pistol and shot his adversary in the forchead. The ball, as luck would bappen, only inflicted a scalp wound, and produced but little meanwhitered by the assalled party. In addition to the assall with the pistol, Smith used a club with considerable effect, rendering the bead of his victim a mass of tumps and bruises. In the pistol Bruises and bruises the pistol bead of his victim a mass of tumps and bruises.

The dwelling house No. Prenkfort street, was the scene of a serious affray on Sundar night, between two men named Thomas Orphen and Daniel Corcoran. During the fight orphen drew a Kuffe and stabbed his adversary in the neck, indicting a severe wound. Policemen Mo-Giver y, of the Fourth precinct, a rested the assailant and leaked pin up in the Tunbs. Yesterday the prisoner was breight before Justice Brennan and committed for exam-

## NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

OPERATIONS OF THE HOSTILE ARMIES. Williamsroat, Md., Dec. 19, 1861. Yesterday a rebel battery, or a section of one, consist

Yesterday a rebel battery, or a section of one, consist-ing of one rified and one smooth hore six-pounder, tried their range on Colonel Leonard's (Thirteenth Massachu-setts) pickets at Falling Waters, about four miles below this place. Several shells and solid shot from the former passed over and around our men, but those from the lat-ter fell short of the distance by forty rods. Colonel-Leonard sent down one of Captain Bas's guns and a Parrott piece belonging to Captain Knapp's Pennsylvania-battery. One of the enemy was killed and another wounded. Several attempts were made to get the wounded man out of the range, but every time our shellsounded man out of the range, but every time our shells

that he knows positively that the rebels have more than one hundred beats near the river; but Colonel Leonard On Sunday last three Baltimoreans deserted from the

ebel army. They were two drummer boys and a sol

on Pam No. 5, and succeeded in breaking up the Virginia side; and at night they got into the log work anomade considerable advance in their work before daylight dawned, when our battery opened on them, causing s suspension of operations. They then commenced a series of shelling, alternately on the dam and our battery. While this was going on they made a demon stration on Falling Waters. Here they were met-by a section of Best's battery and a Parrot gun,

which induced them to increase their range.

At Dam No. 5 this afternoon our guns t shells into a house near Mrs. Colston's mill. They ex ploded, and at least fifty rebels were seen to run out We had no means of ascertaining the number killed and was tried on the mill, which has been a rebel rendezvous

dicates that it is on fire. A desertor says that when General Jackson left Win A desertor says that when General Jackson left Winchester no troops remained there; but this is doubted by Col. Leonard, who has been credibly informed that there is a considerable force on the side of the city towards. Romney. From the best sources of intelligence it would appear that General Jackson has but 5,000 to 6,000 men. Also, that he has received positive orders to destroy Dams No. 5, even at the sacrifice of every one of his men.

The place most easily forded, should it be Jackson's intention to cross the river; is at Shaffer's mills, below Falling Waters, and that point consequently is strongly guarded.

OUR WILLIAMSPORT CORRESPONDENCE.

WILLIAMSPORT, Dec. 20, 1861.

The Late Affair at Falling Waters—The Rebels Destroying

Dam No. 5—The Loss on Both Sides—Movements of Union Troops—Continuation of the Army Telegraph Lines-Tricks of Speculators, &c., &c.

fore yesterday, was not very serious on sither side. Our men had two pieces of artillery, as had also the rebels but the contending parties were about a mile and a half apart, which rendered their firing almost wholly ineffec tual. We had about two hundred of the men of the Maswhile the enemy, so far as they revealed themselves in a selves very strong. None of our men were either killed or wounded, though the enemy are known to have lost several. The firing was again resumed yesterday morning, but continued only a short time, when the rebels Fetired, and it ceased entirely.

We had also another pretty severe skirmish yesterday,

at Dam No. 5, eight miles above, on the Potomac. It lasted from early in the morning till after dark last evening. It was found, during the day before, that the rebels, who were tearing the dam away in a concealed position on the other side, were greatly protected by a large mill, standing near the dam, belonging to Mr. Cole. position on the other side, were greatly protected by a large mill, stanling near the dam, belonging to Mr. Cole son. It being, therefore, deemed necessary to destroy the mill, a portion of Captain Best's battery was sent-from here inte night before last for that purpose. It arrived on the ground early yesterday morning, when it was immediately followed by the Connecticut Fifth, Col. Terry, which arrived here with Captain Best's battery, the day before, from Frederick. As soon as our guns were planted we opened upon the mill, which was immediately demoished, the rebeis, who were just at that time, severely peppered with our small arms, fleeing from it. Ilke rats from a sink ay vessel. The firing was kept apthe whole day with small arms and canister. The enemy, however, did not have any artiller yill in the afterpart of the day, when they opened upon us briskly. It was difficult to determine how strong they were, on account of their concealed position, but their forces evidently exceeded our own by a very large number. We lost none of our men during the engagement, while the enemy lost a considerable number in killed and wounded, including, it is said, one officer. They however, so far succeeded in injuring the am on the Virginia side as to leave all the water out of it, is well as out of the canal. There has been for some time censiderable to destroy the dam; but I think now that it has been chiefly with a view of affording them, should they desire it, an easy creasing at that point.

Everything is pretty quiet this morning above and below here on the river, but an attack by the rebels at some point is momentarily looked for. The First regiment of Potomae Home Gard arrived yesterday, and will soon be followed by other portions of General Panks.

Everything is pretty quiet this morning above and below here on the river, but an attack by the rebels atsome point is momentarily looked for. The Pirst regiment of Petomac Home Guard arrived yesterday, and will soon be followed by other portions of General Panks' division. Two companies, Captains Cole and Horner, who arrived here somewhat in advance of the regiment, came by the way of Hagerstown, six miles from here, where they found the people very much frightened in consequence of the rumored crossing of the enemy at Falling Waters. Things, however, have since become quiet there and are moving on as usual. The government common denstructing the projected telegraph yesterday from that place to Hancock and thence to Romney, which, when completed, will form a continuous like from the latter place to Washington, by the way of General Banks' beadquarters at Frederick. This will very much facilitate the progress of events on the Upper Potomac.

The false a arm of the enemy crossing at Falling Waters on Tesday night was doubtless the work of traders and speculators in this p ace and neighborhood. The presence of the Massachase tta Fritteenth and Illinois Thirty-inith, together with several companies of cavalry, had afforded them a fine field for their operations for some time; and when they had nearly all gone on Monday, some going up and others down the river, these men, like Otheilo, found "their occupation gone." In order, therefore, to restore their oppertunities of frand and speculation upon the soldiers, they suce-eded in getting up a report of that kind, which has already had its desired effect. This thing, however, should be more effectually stopped by the government in some way. There is no doubt that a pretty strong force is necessary here; but that necessity should not subject our brave men to the merelless operations of a set of theiring speculators, who are becoming rich while the country is growing poor.

EXECUTION OF LANAHAN, THE MURDERER OF MAJOR LEWIS. The following order in relation to Lanahan, the murerer of Major Lewis, was recently issued by General

derer of Major Lewis, was recently issued by General McClellan:—

GENERAL CEDER—NO. 54.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, YMASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1861.

L—Pefore a general court martial, of which coloned: Thomas H. Ruger, Third Wisconsin Volunteers, is president, convened at the camp of General Banks' division, by virtue of Special Orders, No. 112, of the 2rst of October, 1861, from these headquarters, was arranged and tried private John Lannagan, of Company I, Fosy-sixth regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the following charge and specification:—

CHARGE-Offering violence to his superior officer, hebeing in the execution of his office.

Specification—In this, that he, the said private John Lannagan, of Company I, Forty-sixth regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the county of Montgomery, Maryland, near Moddy Branch, on the road leading from Reckville to Darnestown, did lift up his loaded musket, on the 22d day of September, 1861, against his superior officer, Major Arnold C. Lewis, being then and there in the execution of his office, and with the said loaded musket be, the said private John Lannagan, did then and there shoot and kill the said Major Lewis.

To which charge and specification the said private John

Lewis.
To which charge and specification the said private John

Lewis.

To which charge and specification the said private John Lannagan plend "guilty."

The Court, after mature deliberation on the testimony adduced, confirmed the plea of the accused, and found him, the said private John Lannagan, of company I, Forty-sixth regiment Fentsylvania Volunteers, as follows:—Of the specification, guilty; of the charge, guilty; and, therefore did sentence him, the said private John Lannagan, of Company I, Forty-sixth regiment Fennsylvania Volunteers, to be hanged by the neck till he be dead, at such time and place as shall be fixed upon by the proper authority, two-thirds of the members of the court martial concurring therein.

II.—The Major General commanding confirms the proceedings of the court martial in the case of private John Lannagan, of Company I, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. It was proper for the Court to take testimony, notwithstanding the plea of the accused. They did this, and the narrative of an eyewitness shows that the prisoner was guilty of the foul murder of his commanding officer, without any provocation or excuse which might serve to extenuate his offence. The exemplary punishment of the accused is demanded by every consideration of military discipline. Private John Lannagan will accordingly be hanged by the neck till he be dead, at the camp of General Banks' division, at such hour and spot on the 23d day of December, 1801, as the division commander may direct.

By command of Major General McCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.

FREDERICK, Dec. 23, 1961. Looahan was hung at two o'clock this afternoon. He died without a struggle. The body was taken posession of by his friends. Many citizens were present as spec